

The PAH hypothesis after 25 years

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Summary

- PAH hypothesis
- Rich PAH spectrum
- Variations depend on object type, local conditions
- Variations reflect change in composition of the carriers
- PAH toolbox

Discovery



PAH hypothesis

- UIR bands due to vibrational emission of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) upon absorption of UV photons
- Large fraction of the available Carbon in PAHs (~5%)
- Important in various obvised and chomical processes
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ASA Ames Astrochemistry Laboratory

Richness of the PAH spectrum



100

PAH intensities



PAH intensities vs. lab/theory

Charge: 3.3 & 11.2 neutrals – 6.2, 7.7 & 8.6 ions



Allamandola et al. '99

PAH intensities vs. lab/theory

• Molecular edge structure:



PAH intensities vs. lab/theory

• Molecular edge structure:

PNe: compact with long smooth edges HII regions: irregular edge structure





PAH intensities

- Dependence on:
 - Hardness of radiation field
 - Metallicity



PAH toolbox

- Empirical calibration of PAH bands
- Charge of PAHs:
 - Rate of ionization & recombinat
 - Determine from other diagnostic (e.g. PDR models)
- Goal: PAHs as diagnostic too for the local physical condition

Galliano et al. '08, Berné et al. '09 Many future Herschel papers



Galliano et al. '08

PAH toolbox

- Tracer of star formation
- Tool to distinguish between AGN vs. starburst



Class A, B,
 C

 Class B: highly variable



Peeters et al. '02, van Diedenhoven et al. '0

• Continuous distribution: $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$



- Observed in Milky Way LMC SMC
- Class linked to object type:
 - Class A: interstellar material
 - -- HII regions, reflection nebulae, ISM (few post-AGB stars, planetary nebulae)
 - Class B: circumstellar material

-- post-AGB stars, most planetary nebulae, HAeBe stars

Class C: circumstellar material

-- post-AGB stars (few HAeBe stars &TTauri stars)





- position of classes (B/C)
 versus T_{eff} (not all sources shown)
- reflection nebulae: class A (e.g. Uchida et al. '00)
- CSM versus ISM



Sloan et al. '07, Keller et al. '08

• CSM (HD100546) versus ISM (TY Cra)



Van Kerckhoven '02, Boersma et al. '08

- variations reflect chemical modification
- proposed interpretations:
 - hetero-atom substituted PAHs

(e.g. Peeters et al. '02, Hudgins et al. '05, Bauschlicher et al. '09)

PAH-metal complexes

(e.g. Hudgins et al. '05, Bauschlicher et al. '09, Simon & Joblin '07, '10, Joalland et al. '09)

PAH clusters

(e.g. Peeters et al. '02, Rapacioli et al. '05, Simon & Joblin '09)

carbon isotope effects

(Wada et al. '08)

aliphaticsvs aromatic

(e.g. Sloan et al. '07, Pino et al. '08)

PAH size

(e.g. Bauschlicher et al. '08, '09)

Spectral decomposition

- Singular value decomposition: separate components with different spatial distributions
- PAH⁰, PAH⁺, VSGs (i.e. clusters), BF8, BF12, PAH^x, dBF



Rapacioli et al. '05, Berné et al. '07, '08, '09, Joblin et al.

Spectral fitting

Fit with NASA Ames PAH Database



Cami et al., '11



New horizons



Far-IR modes more molecule specific



Malloci et al.'07 Mattiodaet al.'09 Ricca et al. in '10 Zhang et al.'10 Boersma et al.'11 Joblin '11 etc.

PAH hypothesis

- Still alive and kicking
- PAHs: not strict chemical definition
 - Impurities
 - Clusters
 - ...

Summary

Proceedings conference: "PAHs and the Universe"

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- Rich PAH spectrum
- Variations in PAH intensities and profiles
- Variations depend on object type, local conditions
- Variations reflect change in composition of the carriers
- PAH toolbox
- Future is bright